

New York, July 26.—Silver, 63 1/4c; lead, \$6.35; spelter, \$10.00@10.25; copper, \$24.00@24.00.

WEATHER—Utah: Generally Fair in Northern Portion; Local Thunder Showers in Southern Portion on Thursday.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

POZIERES IS TAKEN; ERZINGAN FALLS

BRITISH TROOPS COMPLETE THE CAPTURE OF GERMAN POSITION

Pozieres Now in Possession of Troops Under General Haig—Russians Take Over 4000 Prisoners on Teutonic Front—Turks in Disorderly Retreat in Asia Minor.

London, July 26, 11:57 a. m.—The village of Pozieres has been completely captured by the British, according to an official announcement made today by the war office.

The text of the statement follows: "The whole village our territorial troops made a further advance and captured two strong trenches and a number of prisoners including five officers."

Berlin, July 26, via London, 4:58 p. m.—British troops have established themselves in the town of Pozieres, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters' staff.

Petrograd, July 26, via London, 4:01 p. m.—The Turkish fortress of Erzincan in Central Armenia has been captured by the Russians. This was announced officially today by the Russian war department.

Petrograd, July 26, via London, 4:05 p. m.—Marshal von Hindenburg attacked the Russian lines near Kemmern, 20 miles west of Riga and nearly succeeded in penetrating the Russian front line, the war office announced today, but finally were compelled to retreat by the concentration of the Russian fire.

Berlin, July 26, by wireless to Sayville.—A German submarine attacked a British dreadnought off the Orkney islands on July 20 and obtained two hits with torpedoes, the German admiralty announced today.

London, July 26, 7:40 p. m.—With reference to the German statement that a submarine had torpedoed a British dreadnought off the Orkney islands July 20, the British admiralty stated that the actual facts were as follows:

"A small auxiliary off the north of Scotland was attacked by an enemy submarine on the date mentioned. She was not hit."

The entire village of Pozieres has been won by the British. By completing its occupation of Pozieres, General Haig has won an important advantage in his offensive along the Somme.

The impetuous Russian drive in Armenia has resulted in the capture of the important fortress of Erzincan from the Turks, according to an official announcement in Petrograd. The Turks are said to be retreating in disorder.

A Petrograd official statement announces the continuance of the Russian offensive in Volhynia and the repulse of a violent attack attempted by General von Hindenburg's forces in the Riga region.

British Capture Pozieres.

London, July 26, 12:22 p. m.—The capture of Pozieres in the Somme region, reported today by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander-in-chief in France, gives the British troops dominating the plateau on which the German lines extend to the eastward.

Some of the most stubborn fighting in the recent British offensive which now has lasted nearly a month has occurred in the streets of this village, which the Germans have fortified until it became one of the strongest points of their line.

House-to-House Fight.

Every house had to be fought for and taken separately and the British, after taking possession of a considerable portion of the village several days and then in turn again seized the initiative until the whole place fell before their onslaught.

The German general staff regarded the position of Pozieres of such importance that they even brought reinforcements from troops which had been fighting in the Verdun sector and these held tenaciously to part of the village until driven out, or captured in the hand to hand fighting.

Erzingan Is Evacuated.

London, July 26, 11:10 a. m.—Erzingan, the strongly fortified Turkish town in Central Armenia, has been evacuated by the Turks, according to a dispatch from Petrograd received here today by wireless telegraph from Rome.

Recent advances from Petrograd says that the Russians after beating off energetic counter-attacks were converging on Erzincan from three sides and that the Russian advance guards were within ten miles of the fortified city.

The Turks were reported by Russian aviators to be destroying the stores and supplies. Relief was expressed by Russian observers that the evacuation of the place already had begun and that the defense of the fortress was being conducted only with the purpose of giving the Turks time to withdraw to a new base at Silvas, 150 miles to the west.

The Russian official communication of Tuesday said the Turkish armies in the Erzincan region "were retreating in disorder before the irresistible pressure of our troops and were abandoning along the road, cannon, rifles and ammunition."

RUSSIANS CROSS RIVER SLONEVKA

Inflict Heavy Losses on Teutonic Forces, Capturing Over 4000 Men.

HINDENBURG IS ACTIVE

Attack Made on Czar's Troops West of Riga Is Almost Successful.

Petrograd, July 26, via London, 4:05 p. m.—The Russians are continuing their successes in the southern drive in Volhynia, pressing back the Teutonic forces near the Slonevka river, a branch of the Sty, which the Russians are crossing, the war office announced today.

Great losses have been inflicted on the retreating hostile forces. Heavy losses in prisoners were sustained also, the announcement states, General Sakharoff capturing more than 4,000 officers and men.

The forces of General von Boehm-Ermolli are being attacked by the Russians in Galicia, ten miles north of Brody.

The statement says: "In the region of Kemmern, after artillery preparation, the Germans made two attacks and were on the point of forcing back our front line detachments when, owing to our concentrated fire, the enemy was compelled to fall back, leaving many dead and wounded. During these battles the Germans used explosive bullets and tear-producing shells."

"Northwest of Baranovichi a fierce artillery battle was waged on both sides together with engagements between front line detachments. During these fights our detachments made small advances."

"Six enemy aviators threw 32 bombs on the Gornia station. Eleven aeroplanes also threw 71 bombs on the station at Pogorelye."

"During the night, after fierce fighting in the region of the village of Vonski, southwest of Baranovichi, a company of the enemy crossed the river Shara and approached our wire entanglements but were repulsed by our rifle and snipers."

"In the region of the river Slonevka, a branch of the Sty, our troops crossing to the left bank of the river, continue to press the retreating enemy which suffered great losses. We have taken prisoners 63 officers, 4,000 men, 5 guns, six machine guns, 12 cases of munitions and many other stores. Prisoners are continuing to arrive."

PROTECTION FOR THE SUBMARINE

American Cruiser and Torpedo Boats to Enforce Neutrality Off Capes.

DEUTSCHLAND IS READY

Captain Secures Clearance Papers and Is Preparing to Put to Sea.

Norfolk, Va., July 26.—The armored cruiser North Carolina weighed anchor at Old Point Comfort at 1:30 p. m. and headed for the capes. Two torpedo boat destroyers preceded the cruiser. It was stated at Old Point that the three ships were under orders to lay off the capes until further instructions.

Washington, July 26.—Secretary Daniels announced today that the armored cruiser North Carolina would do neutrality duty for the present outside the Virginia capes. The navy department would make no comment which would connect the order to the cruiser with the recent dash of a British cruiser into American waters.

Baltimore, Mr., July 26.—Arrangements for clearance papers for the German merchant submarine Deutschland were made late today by Captain Paul Koenig, commander of the vessel, who, it was said, personally would go to the customs house after regular hours to secure the papers.

PASSAGE ARMY BILL LOOKED FOR TODAY

Washington, July 26.—Passage of the army bill carrying more than one hundred million dollars increase over the house measure was looked for in the senate today. Most of the senate committee's provisions had been acted upon when the bill was taken up today and a vote was in prospect before adjournment.

The senate yesterday provided in the bill for a council of national defense to comprise the secretaries of war, army and navy, interior, the army chief of staff, a navy officer and not more than six industrial experts.

UTAH GETS BIG FUND FOR ROADS

Good Roads Act Gives Beehive State \$56,950 for Highway Purposes.

APPORTIONMENT MADE

Five Million to be Distributed Among States by Federal Government.

Washington, July 26.—Apportionment among the states of the first year's appropriation of \$5,000,000 carried by the new good roads act was announced today by the department of agriculture and which has certified the figures to the treasury department and state officials.

To be entitled to its share, each state must provide an amount equal to that put up by the federal government.

Texas gets the largest share, \$291,927; New York second, \$250,720; Pennsylvania third, \$230,644 and Illinois fourth, \$220,926.

Before making the division Secretary Houston deducted three per cent or \$150,000 set aside by the act for administration. Then the \$4,850,000 was allotted to the states on the basis of one-third respectively in the ratio of area, population and rural delivery and star mail routes.

Among other state allotments are: Arizona \$68,513; California \$151,063; Colorado \$82,690; Idaho \$60,463; Iowa \$146,175; Kansas \$143,207; Missouri \$169,720; Nebraska \$106,770; Nevada \$64,386; New Mexico \$78,737; North Dakota \$76,143; Oklahoma \$115,139; Oregon \$78,687; South Dakota \$80,946; Texas \$291,927; Utah \$56,950; Washington \$71,884; Wyoming \$61,196.

The first installment is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. For the four succeeding years the following amounts to be apportioned in the same manner were authorized: 1918, \$10,000,000; 1919, \$15,000,000; 1920, \$20,000,000; 1921, \$25,000,000.

In addition \$1,000,000 is appropriated each year for ten years for the development of rural roads in the national forests.

Houston to Announce Plans. As the first step in the federal government's part of spending \$150,000,000 on good roads during the next five years in co-operation with the states, Secretary Houston soon will announce preliminary plans for organization and sometime before September 11 will notify the governors of states of the apportionment of federal funds for this year. A circular will also be sent to all the governors and state highway authorities outlining a tentative plan of procedure.

The \$150,000,000 is to be paid half by the government and half by the several states, apportioned among the latter according to their respective area, population and rural mail route mileage.

The expenditures are authorized by the Shurtleff-Bankhead good roads law, the first granting federal aid to states in road building. It was signed July 11 by President Wilson and government officials are preparing to put its provisions into early operation.

Actual construction of some of the roads may begin this fall and extensive construction next spring is planned.

Appropriations for the present year, ending July 1, 1917, authorized by Congress are \$5,000,000. For the four succeeding years they are, respectively, \$10,000,000; \$15,000,000; \$20,000,000; and \$25,000,000. The law provides, however, that no government money shall be available unless the states spend an equal amount, matching the government contributions dollar for dollar.

Every cent of the federal and state funds, the act provides, shall be spent to build new roads. Maintenance costs thereafter must be born by the states alone.

Rules and Regulations. Rules and regulations to put the federal aid law as it is popularly known, into prompt operation are now being drafted by the Secretary of Agriculture, upon whom devolves practically the entire work of supervising the government expenditures. Immediate supervision will be by the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, of which Logan Waller Page is director.

A conference of highway representatives of all states and, possibly, organizations interested in the good roads movement, engineering experts and others, to discuss measures for promulgating the new law is planned soon by Secretary Houston.

Apportionment among the several states of the \$5,000,000 for the first year's work today are announced by Postmaster General Burleson, who is required to annually certify apportionments because of changes in rural post route mileage and population. The allotments of the federal appropriations will be made by the Secretary of Agriculture, one-third being based on the ratio which the population of each state bears to the total United States population, according to the latest census, one-third in the ratio which the mileage of rural post roads in each state bears to the total national mileage, and one-third in the ratio which the area of each state bears to the total area.

Route and construction materials of the new roads are to be finally determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. No public road can be built under the law until its location, cost

Shooting of Dr. Harris in Boston Brings Harry Thaw Case Parallel



Dr. Celia P. Adams; Dr. Eldridge D. Atwood (left) being taken into custody by Police Sergeant Matthey.

Dr. Eldridge D. Atwood is in a Boston jail, following the shooting by him of Dr. Wilfred Harris, president of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy. The shooting occurred following the mysterious death of Dr. Celia P. Adams, who was Atwood's fiancée. Atwood says the girl committed suicide because she was wronged by Harris. Harris, who is near death, emphatically denies this charge.

and character are approved by him. Every road project with plans, specifications and cost estimates must be given his approval before any of the federal money shall be available. There is no specific requirement that such roads shall be permanent, but the act declares they shall be "substantial in character," the secretary being given discretion to construe the question of substantiality in each separate case.

Limit \$10,000 a Mile. A limit of \$10,000 per mile, however, is the maximum fixed by the law to prevent use of the government funds in building costly boulevards which would not assist in rural development.

Whether the new roads built under the law shall be main-travelled trunk lines, connecting inter-state highways, or merely small sections scattered throughout the states is also left to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Construction of both is expected. At the proposed conference of state highway representatives here, it is believed that proposals for a comprehensive, correlative road-building scheme will be reached. The American Highway Association, the American Automobile Association and other good roads organizations are interested in such co-ordination and correlation of the public roads throughout the entire nation. Development of the national road system as a whole is the broad scheme and aim of government officials, with the aid of state authorities.

The machinery for co-operative action is substantially as follows: States desiring to secure their share of the federal funds will, through their highway commission or departments, file formal applications, submitting the route and character of roads proposed to the Secretary of Agriculture. Should he approve the projects, the Secretary of Agriculture will notify the state commission and the Secretary of the Treasury. The latter will then set aside the share of the United States, which shall not exceed fifty per cent of the cost. The Secretary of Agriculture will order payment of the federal funds upon completion of the roads, and is also authorized to make partial payments as construction proceeds.

The construction work and labor in each state is to be done in accordance with state laws and under immediate supervision of the state highway department, subject to inspection and approval by government engineers. This leaves the states in control of the construction, subject only to insure good designs.

Selection of Routes. Selection of road routes, as well as their type and structural composition, is also left primarily to the state officials, subject to approval or rejection by the secretary of agriculture.

To secure a share of the federal funds, state legislatures or counties must appropriate sums equal to the federal allotments. The act also requires formation of state highway commission, or a similar state agency, to have charge of the states' part of the work. Four states, Indiana, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas, have no such commissions or corresponding organizations, but to secure

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KAISER'S TROOPS KEEP UP COURAGE

They Come Back From Trenches Without Signs of Being Demoralized.

GRENADIERS CONFIDENT

British Have Employed Half of Their Army on the Picardy Battlefield.

Headquarters of the German Armies on the Somme, July 24, by courier to Berlin, July 25, 10 a. m., via London, July 26, 4:25 a. m.—One source of information in conversation with troops coming from the front lines, particularly common soldiers, whose viewpoint often give a valuable clue to the tide the battle is taking.

The correspondent visited first a grenadier regiment which had just been relieved from forward trenches after beating off French onslaughts in the vicinity of Estrees for several days. The soldiers described in unconventional language the French charges, particularly the great attack of Friday, the chief force of which fell on this regiment. The onslaught was preceded by three hours of intense bombardment, touching the extreme limit of the possible for the extremely efficient French artillery.

It might have been expected that the front trenches would have been demolished and their defenders demoralized after this pounding, but the soldiers unconcernedly related how, when the artillery curtain lifted and French and black regiments charged, the Germans jumped from what was left of their trenches and advanced to meet the French. In an open desperate hand to hand struggle in which hand grenades were almost the exclusive weapon, the French finally returned to their own trenches followed by the Germans, some of whom even leaped into the French trench and continued the struggle until called back by their remaining officers and non-commissioned officers to their own lines.

Cannot Break Through. "Will the French be able to break through the grenadier regiment?" was asked of the soldiers.

"Never," was the reply which expressed evident pride in their regiment, but was given without a touch of bravado.

"Which is the better French soldier, the white or the black?"

"The white, by all odds, is better and braver," was the instant judgment of the soldiers, who added uncompensated reference to the fighting customs of the Senegalese troops which had resulted in very few prisoners being made from among these regiments.

The next group encountered was a detachment of slightly wounded men, walking back from the dressing station to the railroad head. No despondency was evident among them. Another regiment visited had just returned from another part of the southern front. Its experience had been much the same as that of the first regiment, and the soldiers exhibited an identical feeling of absolute confidence that they had the upper hand over their enemy.

One man when questioned said that he had not seen the great French charge. He had been buried in a trench during the preliminary bombardment and was dug out after two hours and sent to the rear. His nerves apparently were not at all shaken by his experience. He, like all the others, took his return to the trenches as a matter of course.

The correspondent also visited a group of several hundred French prisoners captured during the fighting at Estrees. It must be said that they, too, made an excellent impression. They showed no trace of despondency or demoralization. They were mostly Bretons and colonial infantry.

Many British Troops. The troops had been ordered in by General Foch in a vigorous endeavor to open the German sack position and give the British and French the necessary elbowroom for further efforts. Later expansion is the object of the British strategy and the British efforts to this end has been far greater than those of the French.

General Haig has employed two soldiers to every one by General Joffre and his losses have been proportionately even greater, it is said. The intensity of the British effort may be judged from information supplied The Associated Press correspondent by the commander in chief's intelligence officer that thus far in the July offensive over half of the available divisions of the British army, counting even those of the Orient but excluding the divisions in England not yet ready for service at the front, have been used on this comparatively narrow front.

"We have them stopped now," was the confident verdict of this officer, agreeing with that of the commander-in-chief's chief of staff.

TWELVE KILLED IN KRECK. Laredo, Texas, July 26.—Twelve persons were killed and 22 injured in a wreck of a northbound train on the National lines at Morelos, Mexico, four miles north of Mexico City, late yesterday, when the train encountered a bad piece of track and turned over into a gully. News of the wreck reached here today.

DROUGHT IN ILLINOIS. Springfield, Ill., July 26.—All vegetation in Illinois is suffering from drought, according to the weekly crop report of the United States weather bureau issued here today.